

NEW YORK HERALD

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the credits he can arrange in our country. But for a country that cannot pay either in gold or in goods commercial loans abroad to any worth while extent are practically out of the question.

America's stake in the export business is a great national question which cannot be neglected without disaster to the whole country.

Roosevelt and Clemenceau.

It was natural for CLEMENCEAU to wish to visit the grave of THEODORE ROOSEVELT. In some ways CLEMENCEAU is like that great American.

ROOSEVELT was strong, eager and untiring. He loved his country intensely. He was not afraid to speak bluntly, either in behalf of his country or to warn her of her faults.

ROOSEVELT was the most forceful spokesman of preparedness in this country, just as CLEMENCEAU was one of its most insistent advocates in France.

If ROOSEVELT had been heeded the United States would have been far readier when the hour of war came. If CLEMENCEAU had been listened to what would have happened at the Marne?

Senator Newberry's Resignation.

Senator NEWBERRY's resignation is a right thing done in a many way. If there is one criticism to make of his act it is that it would have been better done months ago for the sake of himself, his party and the United States Senate, when it became evident that his usefulness in public office would be largely destroyed by bitter and ceaseless political attacks, as Mr. NEWBERRY himself now admits has come to pass.

On this point THE NEW YORK HERALD said on January 7 last, before the Senate had confirmed his right to retain his seat:

"Putting aside the honesty or falsity of the charges of corrupt practices which were made against Senator NEWBERRY and assuming that Senator NEWBERRY was personally guilty of any conscious violation of law and ethics, the fact remains that for three years he has raised the Newberry case to the dignity of a real issue."

"Even if Senator NEWBERRY's right to his seat should be sustained by the Senate he would inevitably be handicapped by the incessant war that has been made on him for the last three years."

"Some of the best friends of Senator NEWBERRY, jealous for the preservation of the good record he made in his country's service, believe that under the circumstances it would be the brave thing and the wise thing for him to resign his seat and submit his case to the people of the State of Michigan by standing for reelection."

THE NEW YORK HERALD held no brief for or against Senator NEWBERRY then; it holds none now. But with his resignation finally submitted, unfortunately too late to have the popular effect it could have had eleven months ago, it can be said for him that, however much money was spent to achieve his election, Senator NEWBERRY and his friends spent the money out of their own pockets, in contrast with the course of some of his most vindictive enemies, who were willing to secure their political preferment with colossal drafts upon the United States Treasury.

Senator NEWBERRY is properly and wisely out of the Senate, but compared with men of that stamp, some of whom still remain in, Senator NEWBERRY is a towering figure as a public servant, a citizen and a man.

Conference at Lausanne Opens.

The Near East conference opened yesterday at Lausanne with the Turks confronted by a solidly united Europe. Since the conference was first discussed there has been a decided change in the attitude of Italy to the meeting. The Pacta Government was apparently without a clearly defined policy and the belief was that Italy was inclined to support the French contentions as against Great Britain.

At the present rate of exchange the Austrian crown is worth about one seven-hundredth of one cent. The inconceivable mass of three trillion crowns is therefore worth \$43,000,000. If Austria does not stop printing paper money the crown will fall lower and lower. Barter, which has threatened in more than one European country to supplant money, will be the only means of internal trade and the nation will be shut out from convenient commercial intercourse with most other countries.

A special committee of the Merchants Association is to study the administration of the United States bankruptcy law with the intention of discovering means by which the present procedure may be simplified and the cost of administration reduced. This is a step which will command the interest and approval of reputable business men.

lem of the straits, but there remains the question of concessions and of the potential riches of Asia Minor. There is a wealth of petroleum in the Mosul region and the lower Mesopotamian Valley, and vast mineral and coal fields in Anatolia. There is too the question of the control of the Baghdad railway. These economic considerations have all become more important factors as the plans for the conference have progressed. In these undoubtedly lie the possibilities which ISMER Pasha and his delegates seek for a division of allied Europe.

The Lausanne meeting is the first conference in a century where the Turk has met a united Europe. It has in MUSSOLINI a new power which may be able to overcome old time diplomatic traditions. It is Europe's chance to settle permanently the Near East question. The world for its own peace hopes that it will take advantage of the opportunity.

The Passing of Frank Bacon.

It is given to few actors to make their final exit from the stage of this life in all the artistic radiance that surrounded FRANK BACON's death in Chicago on Sunday. He was at the height of his popularity. Public eagerness held him on the stage when he suffered from the fatigue of his daily duties. Engagements had been made which have kept him acting in "Lightnin'" in all the leading cities of the country for several years to come. In all probability he would never have played any other part so long as he cared to remain on the stage.

So great was the ultimate triumph of this man who had found the climb to the stars steep and thorny that he took rank at once with the most eminent in his art. Years of grinding routine preceded the late flowering of his talents. Only after years of obscurity did the sudden flash of uncommon ability attract attention from the managers of his profession. He was ready to meet their approach. For years he had worked on a play which he thought showed what he could do at his best. So his own gifts and "Lightnin'" his own drama, combined in one of the great theater successes of the age.

What were the years of toil as photographer, advertising solicitor, newspaper owner, politician and utility actor in his memory when they lent their share to the ultimate realization of his most ambitious dreams? If the ascent was toilsome there was only glory at the top. FRANK BACON so concentrated his triumphs in the space of three years at the Gaiety Theater that he acted before more men and women than some other stars have played to in the course of a career.

He withdrew from his work for what he thought was a brief rest with the public still thronging to see him. He never knew the bitterness of being neglected by those who had once applauded. He was never put to the hurried search for plays strong enough in themselves to woe back his fickle followers. He never experienced the sickening sense of the veteran who lags superfluous. Honors fell about him in a golden shower late in his artistic life. Yet they were refuged to the last. The romance of Bill Jones had a happy ending.

Three Trillion Crowns.

Austria prints paper money at the rate of ten billion crowns a day. The total circulation has now reached three trillion crowns. If by some miracle the Austrian crown should now return to its old value of 20 cents there would be enough Austrian money to buy all the houses, lands, railroads—everything, in fact—in the United States, Great Britain and France. Six hundred billion dollars, which the three trillion crowns would be worth at pre-war exchange, is nearly twenty times the value of all the gold and silver that have been produced since 1492.

At the present rate of exchange the Austrian crown is worth about one seven-hundredth of one cent. The inconceivable mass of three trillion crowns is therefore worth \$43,000,000. If Austria does not stop printing paper money the crown will fall lower and lower. Barter, which has threatened in more than one European country to supplant money, will be the only means of internal trade and the nation will be shut out from convenient commercial intercourse with most other countries.

Bankruptcy Reform.

A special committee of the Merchants Association is to study the administration of the United States bankruptcy law with the intention of discovering means by which the present procedure may be simplified and the cost of administration reduced. This is a step which will command the interest and approval of reputable business men.

Creditors of bankrupt individuals and bankrupt corporations know only too well how little they can expect to receive from the average estate after the expenses of administration have been paid. Crooked debtors know equally well how little the creditors will get, and bankruptcy, as administered at present, is in their hands a valuable threat.

It does not seem unreasonable that the process through which bankrupt estates are now forced can be considerably simplified. The average estate must provide for clerk fees, the receiver, the trustee, the referee, attorneys for the bankrupt, appraisers and stenographers. Sometimes there are special masters.

The Merchants Association's committee on commercial law recom-

mends that some of these officials be dispensed with and that most of the work be done by salaried officials rather than by persons appointed to administer the bankrupt estate. That is good sense, and if the changes sought are effected creditors may then receive real benefit from a law which was designed to protect them.

Hattie's End.

While she may not have been another example of how fatal the force of kindness may be to the gentler sex Hattie, the elephant who has just died in Central Park, suffered from the attentions of her admirers and her inactive existence in captivity. The first diagnosis of the veterinarians who were called to treat the favorite elephant when she was found on her back in the yard of the elephant enclosure was that she had eaten too many peanuts. Perhaps the favors her youthful admirers showered on her were but a contributing cause of her illness.

But Hattie did not respond to the treatment of the keepers who were struggling to save for her little friends their favorite among the animals. When she seemed to be gaining strength there was in reality no improvement. So widespread was the interest in her case that delicacies from all parts of the country came to the park by parcel post. One little sympathizer stood by with an apple when the elephant had passed beyond even the need of the meager diet which the veterinarians prescribed for her.

Since 1903 she had been a favorite of the visitors to the Park, to which she came in that year at the tender age of 4. Existence in the confines of the elephant yard did not spoil her disposition. She never became a menace to her keepers and hostile to the crowds about her quarters, as certain other famous elephants did. It was Hattie's amiability that made her so great a favorite and in a measure led to the tragic result of the excessive contributions of peanuts and other edibles from admirers.

Hattie's demise causes none of the feeling that followed the removal of Tip many years ago and Gunda in June, 1915. Both had grown fractious and it was necessary to be rid of such dangerous and uncertain occupants of the Zoo. But Hattie was an amiable spinster in the world of the pachyderms and her departure causes only regret.

Save Golf From Commercialism.

Officers of the United States Golf Association are to be commended for their warning to the golf clubs of America to beware of the rocks of commercialism. Golf has attained its great popularity because it is a game for the player far more than for the onlooker. The devotee of baseball usually is passive. He sits in the stand and watches his hero slam the ball over the fence. The golfer, on the other hand, glories in the fact that he can go out into the open and do the slugging himself.

In the last two years there has been a strong tendency to over-emphasize the exhibition golf match by prominent professionals, and of course the gate receipts. This has developed a situation which threatens to make the commercial aspect of the sport almost as salient as it is in baseball. Champions gradually have increased their fees. Big matches have been advertised extensively. Professional golfers have sought championships largely because they could capitalize their fame and titles in these exhibitions.

The first sign of a revolt against this condition came recently when the Highland Club of Pittsburgh refused an increase in salary to GENE SARAZEN, the new national open champion, and permitted him to leave the club's employment. The golfers of Highland decided that, while it was a fine thing to have a national titleholder as their professional, his fame did nothing to ward bettering their individual styles and his championship repaired no broken shafts. They voted in favor of obtaining a "pro" whose ability as teacher and mechanic would overshadow his ability to obtain prominence in sporting page headlines.

Now come the officers of the United States Golf Association with a bulletin asking the clubs to use common sense in such matters. The revolt against the commercialization of golf is in full swing.

To bed at 8, up at 5 and working all day long, CLEMENCEAU proves that at least one member of the present generation believes that early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy and wise, and what does a philosopher care for wealth?

Sixty-five Chinese pirates boarded a British ship near Macao the other day and were driven off only after a severe struggle. Asia has not lost its romance, and an exodus of small boys bound for its troubled waters is not beyond possibility.

Patterns.

One simple pattern can suffice to make for almost any fête a proper gown. If here we add a dounce and there we take an extra tuck or let a panel down; for patterns must follow certain lines, and clever gowns of different styles and hues depend for grace on what the eye designs.

And how we cut and fabric that we choose. Life is a pattern—much the same for all. But how we use it constitutes the art. Whether we lose or conquer, rise or fall, depends on what we choose and how we start.

Not birth controls the destiny of man. But how he cuts life's pattern to his plan. HELEN FRANK-POWER.

Rebuke for a Hooper.

TRAFFIC CONDITIONS at Broadway and Chambers Street.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I too am one of the many who cross Broadway at Chambers street. It is my bailiwick, so I feel qualified to reply to Hooper "A. P." letter.

Policeman Wisbart is competent, forcible and efficient, and if Hooper "A. P." had his job he would think Wisbart's method of expressing himself on the dumbbellism of the average citizen at street crossings mild and inoffensive. This crossing is a terror in the traffic puzzle. It regulates traffic on Broadway for a mile or more. It is used by all kinds of moving vehicles and all kinds of human beings from all parts of the metropolitan district and presents many difficult problems, and one of the hardest is the protection of the average hooper, who should know better, and who is the most difficult to manage, as we have no way of disciplining him.

We can arrest a driver for infringing a traffic regulation, but not a hooper. The crowd on the sidewalks edging out on the street to get across with two policemen in front of them. The patience of Job would be smashed into atoms if he were stationed at Broadway and Chambers street. They are driven by Jerseyites who have a great confidence in their inalienable rights as such. The Broadway car is here. They have horns and bells and horns. Pire fighting outfits use Chambers street as their speedway, and we have many fire alarms. Throngs of busy hoopers pass and repass to and from their homes, always alert and in a great hurry.

Policeman Wisbart has expressed his conclusion in his blunt and forcible way, and it has been effective, and no doubt originates from what he is put through in the course of the day. I wonder how Hooper "A. P." and myself would express ourselves if we were officers in charge of the traffic for one day at Broadway and Chambers street. We would be hunting for stronger expressions than Wisbart to give vent to our outraged feelings. No, Mr. Hooper, Policeman Wisbart is mild and gentle though forcible.

These officers should not be so criticized as in this letter of a hooper, and as they have no power to make chalk lines on streets as safety zones. That is up to their superiors, and the chalk lines are coming very soon. We are far behind many small towns in this regard.

NEW YORK, November 15.

The Port Authority.

Many Workers at Princeton.

That college men are not afraid to work was easily ascertained by consulting the records of the bureau of student employment here today, where it was learned that 39 Princeton undergraduates earned a total of \$6,520 last year in thirty-five different lines of activities, ranging from waiting on tables in Combs to singing in the chapel choir.

None of this work is unbecomingly labor that he can "use in business." The colleges, at least most of them, want something better—men who can use their minds intelligently and sympathetically with the larger public.

The Coue Cure.

Effects of the Use of the Imagination in Treating Bodily Ills.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In the discussions of Dr. Coue's method there seem to be only two points of view expressed. Those who are not obsessed by the idea fear it. But the flaw in the system, namely the deification of the will, is hardly ever brought up or seen to be disastrous to the moral nature.

Before we are captivated by results in hypnotic suggestion let us examine premises and see where they lead. Dr. Coue argues that the imagination is not the will which is the real ruler in man; that though the will be well has little or no effect upon a sick body, a self-hypnotism that imagines and pictures oneself as in fact becoming quite well will do the trick.

That Dr. Coue's assumption is very largely correct constitutes the tragedy of the soul. It is why we are where we are bound to our lower nature, and lacking a freedom in ourselves which no State enactment can give us. Shall we then deliberately enter to this fundamental weakness of spiritual evolution? Every time that hypnotism is used, whether self-hypnotism or not, the will is weakened and put in subjection to a quality as unstable as water.

The imagination as ruler runs riot with normal impulses and knocks discrimination and a sense of proportion endways. Wherever and whenever it is entirely enthroned there will be found a selfish and unbalanced outlook, often leading to decadence, for it lives upon change, and quick change at that.

The will is creative, and in its highest and most detached aspect Godlike. The imagination is creative also of illusion, as its realm is the transitory and evanescent, devoid of a sense of moral values.

Van Dyke Disputes Edison on Colleges

Princeton Professor Says Inventor Does Not See Real Uses of Education.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PRINCETON, Nov. 20.—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former United States Minister to the Netherlands and now Murray professor of English literature at Princeton, in an interview here today defended American colleges in reply to a recent criticism of Thomas A. Edison, that the colleges are not what they should be.

"What do you think of Edison's views on culture?" Prof. Van Dyke was asked. "Not much," was the reply. "It is not his strength. His public life is an example of the man who is not a scholar, but sometimes whimsical. On education, as a process of teaching men to understand and think broadly, accurately and humanely, he reminds one of a sub-freshman run up from a prep school where modesty is not in the curriculum."

"What about his depreciation of our colleges?" "He is right in saying that they aren't what they should be. But he is dead wrong in thinking that he could make them so. The very things that he blames in them are things that are best and most hopeful. The so-called improvements that he would introduce would be distinct handicaps (and disadvantages).

"Try to Teach Men to Think." "The object of a college education is not to enable a man to make a living, but to teach him how to enlarge and enrich his mental and moral life; to be more of a man; to be a real person and not a mere cog in a machine of industry or trade. The chief thing is to teach him how to use his mind to understand the thoughts of others."

"No need to cram his memory with unassorted information like a junk shop. Teach him through literature and science and philosophy how to see things as they are, imagine them as they might be, and he will tend to make them as they ought to be. Then you will have an educated man. And whatever he does he can do better because he will think and feel."

"Not all college graduates get that far, however. But the majority get to in some degree. And they do not object to work, especially if it is dirty, as Mr. Edison says they do. On the contrary, they like it; it reminds them of football, which is generally not a silver paper game. The trouble with Edison's idea of education is that it is a kind of labor that he can "use in business." The colleges, at least most of them, want something better—men who can use their minds intelligently and sympathetically with the larger public.

The colleges will work in that direction, but not by the Edisonian method, unless they go crazy."

HOOKER ESTATE DIVIDED.

Three Nephews and Niece Share Bulk of Property.

Three nephews and a niece will share the estate of Mrs. Margaret P. Hooker, widow of Thomas Hooker, who died August 13, according to her will, which was filed for probate yesterday, disposing of an estate of more than \$100,000.

Charles S. Averill, who lives in Japan, received \$500, Louie E. Charnley of 400 Riverside Drive, and Mary Averill of 82 Washington place, get personal property and share the residuary estate. Norman W. Averill of 108 East Seventh street gets a specific bequest of other personal property.

shortsighted expediency which marks so great a danger. When it is understood that the Coue system teaches the use of mantra—or magical combinations of words that capture the sense of rhythm and enlist its vibrations to bring about a desired result—I think we may well pause to consider whether to come under such a spell is not too high a price to pay for the cure of bodily ailment. A wiser way of life and medical aid will meet to adjust broken laws of health on their ground, strengthening and educating the will by self-restraint rather than in working toward its further subversion.

WALKS FIFTEEN MILES TO HIS WORK. From the London Daily Express. Robert Hartman, a victim of the house shortage, walks thirty miles every day to and from his work at Thamey pit, in Durham county, England, to London. He lives at Sunderland, fifteen miles away from the colliery.

His morning pit shift is eight hours and his evening shift is seven hours. This leaves him nine hours a day for sleep and recreation. He has not missed work an hour in the last three months, and on the stormiest mornings has been up as usual. If Hartman maintains his present strenuous life for three years he will have walked a distance equal to nearly once round the world.

A Missouri Receipt for Worry. From the Maryland Democrat-Forum. You can worry a man by keeping him waiting and a woman by keeping her guessing.

Fear Lure. From the Kansas City Times. Why do I wander, why do I go? Over the crags and deeps of the main? Ease is a garment that robes me in woe. Love is a philter of passion and pain. Give me the wilds of places and men! New revelations, day of the years, Padded feet stalking jungle and glen, Bring me the thrill that comes with strong fear.

Over the glacier, through the moraine; Ice clinging blizzard and cold northern seas, Reckless of cost, disdainful of gain; Keen is the lure of such dangers as these. Ripe for the venture, tense for the dare, Fate flings forward with jest or with jeers; Let hunger and thirst and contest be there. To meet and greet my soul with strong fears.

Shock of tempest and wrath of the storm. Blood drying parch of desert moonson. Who would clasp safety, comforting, warm. Deep in the epic of sand storm's wild dream. Turbid black rivers or dagger toothed strand. Swift flooding menace that beckons and dares. Mine be the spirit that dares to demand The potion that drugs my heart with strong fears.

Count all the joys of country and town, Count the love that is needed to pair, Rare smiles and jewels, fame and renown. The softness of life, the fleshings of self. Back through the ages, the tale runs the same. Gain the one goal that no luring lure. But out of the rock of life's futile game The master truth is the grip of strong fears. FRANK MARSHALL.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair and colder to-day; to-morrow fair; strong northwest wind.

For New Jersey—Fair and colder to-day; to-morrow fair and continued cold, diminishing northwest winds.

For Northern New England—Local snows and colder, followed by clearing, to-day; to-morrow fair, fresh northeast winds.

For Southern New England—Fair and colder to-day; to-morrow fair, strong northwest wind.

For Western New York—Cloudy and cold to-day; to-morrow probably fair, strong northwest winds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A disturbance of moderate intensity was central to-night off the eastern New England coast, moving east northward, attended by rains in the North Atlantic States and cold, followed by clearing, in the region of the great Lake and in the mountain districts of the Middle Atlantic States.

In the New England States and eastern New York, the weather will be cloudy and colder to-morrow, with probably local snows in northern New York and northern New England and fair and continued cold Wednesday. In the Middle Atlantic States the weather will be fair and colder to-morrow and fair Wednesday. In the South Atlantic States the weather will be fair and colder to-morrow and fair Wednesday.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Coue.

Station.	Temp.	Wind.	Bar.	Rel.	Clouds.
Albany, N. Y.	58	32	30.1	65	Clear
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds

Station.	Temp.	Wind.	Bar.	Rel.	Clouds.
Albany, N. Y.	58	32	30.1	65	Clear
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds
Albany, N. Y.	50	40	29.8	14	Clouds

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